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Office in the Mills Block,
South West corner of Main and Pike sts.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, 10 lines, 100 words, 10 cents per line per week.
For one month, 2.50.
For three months, 7.50.
For six months, 12.50.
For one year, 25.00.
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CYNTHIANA NEWS.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, &c.

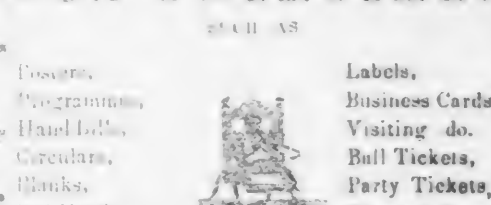
VOLUME 5. CYNTHIANA, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1855. NUMBER 16.

CYNTHIANA NEWS JOB OFFICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. H. FITZGUGH.

Back, Plain and Fancy.

Labels, Business Cards, Visiting do., Ball Tickets, Party Tickets, Funeral do.



DIRECTORY.

I. O. O. F. HARRISON LODGE, No. 75, I. O. O. F. Third story—entrance on Pike st., every Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Transient brethren are invited to lodge. In order of the lodge, T. R. LAYNE, Recording Secretary, Jan. 1, 1855.

LEWIS VALLEY TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 20, meets every FIRST and THIRD FRIDAY evenings in each month, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Pike and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. The SOCIAL ORDER meets every FIRST, THIRD and FIFTH MONDAY evenings, in each month, W. W. FLETCHER, W. R. H. RAY, Secy. & P. T. Miss Mary Nichols, S. R. Mrs. C. B. Briggs, S. P. T. Meetings held in private residences, and are open to all who desire to join. In order of the lodge, T. R. LAYNE, Recording Secretary, Jan. 1, 1855.

T. MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Raisins, etc., First door north of the Valley House.

KOSKUTZ HOUSE, lately occupied by Mrs. C. H. KOSKUTZ, by Louis Polk, Main street, east of the Court House.

W. M. MILLER, Constable, and General Collector—Office directly opposite the Court House.

JOHN SPINER, Druggist—Store on bank of the River, in the rear of his residence. No credit given for Retail. Always pays cash for goods.

C. A. WEBSTER, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Groceries, Hardware, Canned Goods, etc., 100 West Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. KAPPLER, Livery and Stable, Main street, east of the Court House.

THOMAS A. LEBLANC, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

T. R. LAYNE, Recording Secretary, Jan. 1, 1855.

M. M. MILLER, Recording Secretary, Jan. 1, 1855.

G. R. DUDLEY, Recording Secretary, Jan. 1, 1855.

R. PECKOVER, Recording Secretary, Jan. 1, 1855.

PARIS, Recording Secretary, Jan. 1, 1855.

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IRON AND NAILS.

HUSK, SPOKES, SPRINGS, AXLES, CARPENTER'S & SMITH'S TOOLS, WITH EVERY VARIETY OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Madison St., the Madison House, COVINGTON, KY.

GEORGE W. POHLMAN, Manufacturer and Dealer in Groceries, Hardware, Canned Goods, Fruit, Raisins, etc., 100 West Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROBERT HOWE, JAMES SPILMAN, Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Canned Goods, Fruit, Raisins, etc., 100 West Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Groceries, &c., Liquors, &c., No. 5 Madison-st., opp. Madison House, COVINGTON, KY.

Always on hand—Fine French, Scotch, Cherry and Apple Brandy, 100 Port, Muscat and Madeira Wines, Old Bourbon Whisky, &c.

At Cincinnati Prices for Cash! G. R. DUDLEY.

Wholesale Dealer in Groceries and Liquors, 100 West Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A extra article of Delicate St. Louis Syrup, imported direct from the manufacturer, in Barrels and Tons, for sale by J. W. PECK.

BIERBOWER & ROBINSON, Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Canned Goods, Fruit, Raisins, etc., 100 West Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EASTERN AND WESTERN MADE CARRIAGES & BUGGIES, UNION BLOCK, THIRD-STREET, 4th and 5th doors West of Broadway, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THEY manufacture and repair all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, and Harnesses, and are prepared to execute all orders in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

John Besore, Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness, Lexington street.

FIRST FLOOR FROM THE CORNER OF MAIN ST. OPP. THE CINCINNATI HOTEL, Lexington, Ky.

Subscriptions to the Cincinnati People's Bureau, Nov. 22, 1854.

R. PECKOVER, Surgeon and Dentist, PARIS, Recording Secretary, Jan. 1, 1855.

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BATTLE.

BY H. A. M. HENDERSON.

The trumpet pealed a piercing note Which shook the plain; a wall Of brilliant bayonets with embattled Front stood facing a hostile host.

Armed, equipped, and ready for Battle; a lived hue—a pale Dread—o'erspread the warrior's face— A slight tremor, a quivering Nerve bespoke the terror of the Coming scene; martial sounds From warlike bands floated Over the arrayed ranks of Conflicting armies, and nerved hearts For the conflict; steeds of daring Bold clamped their bits and struck The ground with impatient paw.

Anxious for the struggle. Plumes nodded To the passing breeze—banners waved Proudly, not knowing which was to Fall. But all is ready— The shrilling bugle announces the summons, And livid flame leaps from a Thousand pieces of musketry laden With the murderous lead. The hoarse Booming cannon bellows its deep Thunders, and noble blood stains The soil. Another volley, and yet Another, plies the dead still lighter, And courses blood in broader streams. In closer conflict now they engage, And bayonet meets bayonet in murderous Charge, and hand to hand the battle Decides. A banner falls, and On its full rises the flag of truce, And the fate is decided. The Drum clears away, and reveals With untroubled faces, the multitude That have fallen. Ghastly scene! Swelling in his blood lies the hope Of a mother, and close by the courted Son of genius. The bird of prey Hovers its phantoms wings over The corpse, o'er which sisters Should have hung, and baptised The last remains with affection's Tears. Now the last sad rite A soldier's burial. Wrapped in his winding sheet, his comrades Lay him in the bosom of earth, And the last valley, and sighing Turn away to join the tented Host. And the last trumpet is o'er.

A Maid Retired Beside a Stream. A maid reclined beside a stream, At fall of summer days, And full awake and half a-dream, She watched the ripples play.

She marks the waters fall and heave, The deepening shadows through, And hark, as dashed down the eve, The river's babbling song.

And thus it sang with tinkling tongue, That rippling, shadowy river— "Youth's brightest day will fade away Forever and Forever."

FROM THE CRIMEA!

The U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic arrived at New York Wednesday last, at 10 A. M. From her mails we glean the following details, compiled by the N. Y. Evening Post:

The following are the daily despatches:

July 10.—Gen. Simpson encloses the returns of casualties to the 8th of July; regrets they are so heavy in killed and wounded; states the general health of the army is good; and announces that at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th, a heavy fire was opened on the Redan by the allied batteries.

July 11.—Gonchakoff telegraph: "The enemy has renewed a vigorous cannonade. Yesterday, at 5 P. M., Admiral Nachmoff received a severe wound, and has since died. I am further ordered. Admiral Pundloff is appointed to succeed the deceased as commander of the naval division and port and military Governor of Sevastopol."

July 13.—The Times correspondent writes: "Last night, the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. I am sorry to say that the battery which the French constructed between the Mamelou and the Malakoff, has been knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort."

"A colonel, and thirty officers and men were put hors de combat, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact, as the allies advance to the actual defence of the place, they must expect to meet more elaborate works and obstacles, heaped on one another with all the care which many months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day. It is not what it was on the 18th of June, and a fortnight hence it will not be what it is not now. The battery at the White works, however, still goes on, and its effect will be proved in a few days."

July 16.—Prince Gorchakoff announces having made two sorties on the 14th and 15th, before the bastion Kornell, which were satisfactory. Nothing of importance had occurred in other parts of the Crimea.

July 25, Pelissier telegraph: "After a brilliant cannonade, the Russians made a sortie about midnight, on the right of the little Redan. As we are now close to them, it did not take the enemy one minute to reach our batteries. The Russians were promptly received, and were repulsed, leaving some wounded and eight dead. The darkness enabled them to carry off the others. General Beson was on duty in the trenches."

July 23, Pelissier telegraph: "The enemy appeared to have taken alarm last night and opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines of attack. Our batteries replied successfully. Our good intelligence from Yankale. Everything there is going on well under the direction of Col. Osmont, who has taken measures to establish order at Yankale."

This day Gen. Pelissier inspected the French troops on the Tchernaya, and found them in an effective state.

July 25th, Gen. Simpson telegraph: "The enemy has not increased since my last report, and the general health of the army continues satisfactory."

Major Harrison, of the 63d regiment, was shot this morning (July 7) while on his way to duty as field officer of the trenches in the left attack. He was just entering the trenches with the troops, Colonel Lindsay of the same regiment being by his side when a chance shot struck him in the side, and inflicted a mortal wound. He had lately rejoined, from leave of absence in England. His death is much regretted in the regiment.

A NARROW ESCAPE. July 8.—Lieut. Gerald Graham, of the Royal Engineers had a narrow escape last evening. He was on duty in the left attack. Some Sappers having reported to him that the fire was so hot against a certain position where a working party had been posted as to have led him to withdraw the troops for a time. Lieut. Graham went himself to inspect the place. He had no sooner arrived there, accompanied by one Sapper, than a shot struck the ground in front of him, scattering the loose stones with great force. Several of these fragments struck Lieut. Graham in the face, and one piece inflicted a severe wound near one of his eyes. It was thought at first that the sight of this eye was destroyed; this has happily turned out not to be the case. It is stated that this is the only officer of engineers, remaining with the army, who accompanied it on its first arrival in Bulgaria, and who up to the accident just mentioned had escaped without injury or serious illness.

THE RUSSIAN FIRE. The fire from the Russian batteries was kept up all night with great determination. They employed, as usual, fire balls to discover the position of our working parties, against whom the fire was chiefly directed. Large quantities of grape as well as shell were used. Our works are, however, progressing very satisfactorily. The ordinary amount of fire only has been maintained during the day-time. The temperature has been high, but it has been tempered by a pleasant breeze. Several convoys of wagons were observed to come to the north side. They all appeared to be conveying fascines and gabions, chiefly the latter.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

We submit the names of members elected as far as we have heard the results. Americans in Roman: Anties in SMALL CAPS.

SENATE. Owen, Grant and Pendleton—OVERTON P. HOWARD. Henry, Oldham and Trimble—CHARLES H. ALLEN.

HOUSE. Boyle, Adair and Casey—J. Woodson Burton. Boone, Gallatin and Croll—Samuel Howard. Louisville City—Charles Ripley. Jefferson Co. and part of Louisville—Wm. T. Hargis.

Madison and Garrard—David Irvine. Bourbon and Bath—James Sudduth. Bracken and Harrison—John Williams.

Green, Hart and Taylor—C. J. Walras. Clinton, Cumberland, Russell and Wayne—Shelby Stone. Laurel, Whitley, Knox and Rockcastle—W. C. Gillies.

Warren, Allen and Edmonson—Geo. Wright. Christian and Todd—James F. Buckner. Logan, Simpson and Butler—George T. Edwards.

Hickman, Ballard, Graves and Fulton—G. W. SILVERTOOTH. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell and Lyon—J. Q. A. King.

Floyd, Morgan, Johnson and Pike—J. P. MARTIN. Callaway, Trigg and Marshall—Daniel MATTHEWSON.

American 13: Opposition 6. One district yet to hear from—viz: Union, Hopkins and Crittendon—in which the Opposition candidate is doubtless elected, making the result, Americans 13; Opposition 7. The eighteen Senators who hold over stand divided in pretty much the same proportion, and the American majority in the Senate will be from 10 to 14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jessamine—James A. McCampbell. Madison—Wm. M. Miller, Coleman Covington. Montgomery and Powell—James H. Tinner. Shelby—Joshua C. Tevis, A. C. Brown. Campbell—Wm. R. RILEY. Nicholas—George G. Parris. Anderson—James LATHLEIGH. Bath—HAWKINS. Grant—James Kinsler. Oldham—J. M. SPERD. Boyle—G. F. Lee. Boone—Corbin. Pendleton—Charles Duncan. Spencer—John B. Cochran. Scott—Hiram Wool. Bullitt—Philip Lee. Breckinridge—G. P. Jolly. Logan—Robt. C. Bowling. Warren—George C. Rogers. Barren—T. H. M. Winn and R. P. Beauchamp. Larue—David L. Thurman. Hancock—L. B. Pell. Todd—James A. Russell. Fayette—Roger W. Hanson, R. J. Spurr. Franklin—John M. Hewitt. Bourbon—James T. Ware. Kenton—John W. Menzies, Robt. RICHARDSON. Woodford—J. K. Goodloe. Louisville—J. G. Lyons, L. A. Whitely, E. S. Worthington and W. S. Bodley. Jefferson—S. A. Foss and Frank Dethleger. Henderson—Elijah worshum. Clarke—John B. Huston. Mason—C. A. Marshall, W. B. A. Baker. Adair—NATHAN GAIBER. Harrison—David Raymond, Thomas Terry. Owen—HENRY GILES. Mercer—CHARLES C. SMEDLEY. Henry—EDWARD F. NEILL. Green—VAGGIN. Clinton and Cumberland—Samuel Long. Pulaski—A. J. JAMES. Estill—B. F. RICE. Laurel and Rockcastle—Cook. Grayson—ANDERSON GRAY. Meade—E. O. Broom. Hardin—Ben Hardin Helm, and Robt. B. English. Hart—JOHN S. BOLANXON. Allen—W. T. ANTHONY. Ways—E. L. VANWINKLE. Caldwell and Lyon—GEORGE B. COOK. Nelson—D. R. DENGAN. Garrard—Dunn. Daviess—Andrew Jones. Ohio—W. J. BERRY. Trigg—G. B. GRASY. Graves—LUCIEN ANDERSON. Butler and Edmonson—RICHARD THORNTON. Christian—Benjamin Berry.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT. The following are the full returns of the recent election in this Congressional district:

	Marshall	Harrison
Fayette	1367	852
Bourbon	935	545
Woodford	653	363
Franklin	917	781
Scott	709	910
Harrison	1068	857
Jessamine	538	530
Nicholas	58 maj.	
	6245	4538
Marshall's maj.	1407	
Mr. Morehead's majority in the district is 1762.		

THE TENTH DISTRICT. The following is the vote of the 10th district. All the counties are officially reported except Campbell, and the vote in that county is believed to be given accurately. The majorities only are given:

	Swope	Harris
Boone	259 maj.	
Bracken	550	
Carroll	10 "	
Gallatin	171 "	
Grant	227 "	
Kenton	13 "	

486 "	100 maj.
486 "	812 maj.
486 "	219 maj.
1726	1191
1191	
Swope's maj.	585

JESSAMINE.

The following is the vote of Jessamine county:

Morehead	565
Clark	505
Morehead's maj.	60

CONGRESS: A. K. Marshall 538 J. O. Harrison 530

Marshall's maj. 8

LEGISLATURE: J. H. McCampbell 581 T. B. Scott 504

McCampbell's maj. 77

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I.—The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who in every step which we have adopted to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of His Providence.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profound intense American feeling of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroes that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution, and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political goal, or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d.—Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d.—The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th.—The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th.—The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance by the general Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above—

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are the contrabands of the nation from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements, and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress granting grants of land to naturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us, our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the present debasing system of rewards for political servility, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand, on the other—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement of all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—to those only who do not hold office by direct or indirect, to any foreign allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training; thus fulfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, any sect, denomination, or church to obtain ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privilege or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastical.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of race or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the Schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party, having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or isolated pledges of either. And the systematic

486 "	100 maj.
486 "	812 maj.
486 "	219 maj.
1726	1191
1191	
Swope's maj.	585

JESSAMINE.

The following is the vote of Jessamine county:

Morehead	565
Clark	505
Morehead's maj.	60

CONGRESS: A. K. Marshall 538 J. O. Harrison 530

Marshall's maj. 8

LEGISLATURE: J. H. McCampbell 581 T. B. Scott 504

McCampbell's maj. 77

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I.—The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who in every step which we have adopted to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of His Providence.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profound intense American feeling of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroes that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution, and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political goal, or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d.—Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d.—The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th.—The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th.—The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance by the general Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above—

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are the contrabands of the nation from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements, and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

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agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a patriotic element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to insist on the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in fact and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States, whether it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly prohibiting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territory of the United States, and thus any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed, and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of National Council.

C. D. DESILER, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

In this manner worshipping age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the "City of Smiles," we were presented by a professional friend to the celebrated chemist, Dr. James C. Ayer, whose name is not perhaps so familiar at the bedside of sickness than any other in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we were expected to find him a millionaire, and feeling so, we went to him in his laboratory, and found him with his hair, among his crumpled shavers, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which thousands hang for health. We learned that, notwithstanding his great business and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the net profit is small.

[American Farmer, Phila.]

"The most confirmed cases of the most distressing diseases, of times arises from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until some serious interferences. We would as a public monitor warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Woodland's German Bitters, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. C. M. Lockson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. You have seen cases elicited through its influence."

[Scent's Weekly, 1852-3]

Advertisement.

A SECRETS FOR THE LADIES—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily-White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet meads, but, if after a few days you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your spot elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess go for naught. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious. See advertisement, my 10.

We daily hear of the most astonishing cures being effected by that great and popular medicine, the genuine H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN BALM, and we can truly say, from our own knowledge, that no medicine ever discovered has performed the same wonderful cures, that it has, both in man and beast, and it is equally good for both, which makes it so truly valuable. It is therefore hailed by the suffering as the greatest blessing of the age, and no one would ever allow himself to be without this sovereign balm, who had once witnessed its magic power over disease, and its wonderful potency in relieving pain, however severe, in a few minutes.

We earnestly desire you to call upon a agent, who will furnish you, free of charge, a small book containing, besides other valuable information, a large list of certificates from many of the most respectable persons, of cures effected by this celebrated medicine, which surely are enough to convince the most sceptical of its transcendent virtues. We notice several certificates of rheumatism cured after the patient had suffered every thing but death for five to twenty years. Also cases of paralysis, or loss of use of the limbs, where the flesh had withered, leaving nothing apparently but dried skin and bone, presenting so horrid a spectacle that their FRIENDS LOOKED UPON THEM AS BEING UNFIT TO RELIEVE. It is the most efficacious remedy known for burns, sprains, rheumatism, chilblains, neuralgia, chilblains, bites of insects and reptiles, sore throats, sore or weak eyes, tumors, sun pain, etc., etc.; and is used with unbounded success in most of the ailments of horses and cattle, such as swellings, larynx, sprains, bruises, wounds, stiff neck and joints, lameness, swellings, galls or chafes, sore eyes, partial blindness, etc. If used in the beginning of fistula, poll-evil, ring-bone and spavin, it will invariably stop their further progress. Every family should keep this valuable medicine on hand, ready for any emergency.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS. The public are cautioned against another cheap and dangerous medicine, called "W. B. Farrell's Arabian Balm," the most dangerous of all the counterfeiters, because having the name "W. B. Farrell" on the wrapper, and the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps on a discover their error when the serious mixture has wrought evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by J. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and is sold by all druggists and chemists, to whom all applications for Agents must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's name, and its signature on the wrapper, and all others are counterfeit. Sold by D. A. GIVENS, Cincinnati, and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Agents Wanted in every State, Territory and Nation in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good references as to character, responsibility, &c.

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SALT! SALT!!

THE NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, KY.

THURSDAY, - - - AUGUST 16.

The Louisville Riots.

The bloody scenes which transpired in Louisville on the day of the recent State election, are the subject of universal comment. Each of the political parties is endeavoring to fasten upon the other the responsibility of those scenes of outrage and carnage.

The whole evidence produced, as to the commencement of these riots, establishes the following facts.—That, during the entire forenoon, the election, at all the polls, passed off without any personal collisions or demonstrations of personal violence, whatever.—That about the middle of the day, when it was ascertained that the victory of the American over the foreign party was complete, a simultaneous attack was made, by Irish and German assassins, in different parts of the city, and in quiet streets remote from the places of voting, upon the persons of inoffensive Americans, quietly passing along the streets, by firing upon them from the windows of houses and from behind walls, and killing and wounding many of them.—And that not until these outrages were perpetrated upon the persons and lives of their countrymen, did the Americans make a single attack upon the person of any foreigner.

The retribution that followed these acts of cowardly assassination was terrific.—Americans, maddened and infuriated by the sight of the blood of their murdered countrymen, and friends, and relatives, sacked and burned the houses from which the shots were fired; and took summary and awful vengeance upon their inmates. As is usual when a populace is fired with infuriated rage, by such wrongs as had been suffered by the Americans of Louisville, neither moderation nor cautious justice was observed in the prompt retribution inflicted. Every good and law-abiding citizen deprecates the acts of fear-fall violence, to which the Americans were instigated, by the fury of their exasperated feelings. But, at the same time, it is upon the foreign miscreants, who caused all these scenes of bloodshed and conflagration, by their cowardly and fiendish attacks on an outraged community, should be heaped.

The American people should learn a solemn and momentous lesson from these lamentable occurrences. They point to the dangers arising from the presence of vast hordes of foreigners in our communities—the danger of fierce and fatal collisions between populations so incommensurably antagonistic, as the American and the foreign races—the danger of domestic insurrections and civil wars from the outbreaking of the fierce and untamed passions of ignorant and lawless foreigners when stung by defeat at our elections—the danger of the subversion of all public order and safety, by the violence of insubordinate and our civil impatience of the sway of Americans, exercised on their own territory, and in accordance with their own constitution and laws.

The increasing frequency of such outbreaks, where large masses of foreigners are located, cannot but lead us to expect that they will become general and constant, if the immense emigration of the offshoots of Europe to our shores be not soon checked.

The only effectual remedy against these vast and alarming dangers, from the emigration of the very refuse of the European populations to this country, is to close our ports against it. We say, shut down the flood-gates against this tide of foreign corruption, and roll it back to the old world from whence it flows.

This is the policy and purpose of the American party. Its platform goes for the exclusion of all except "honest and well-disposed emigrants." The strict and effective application of this rule of discrimination, will repel nine-tenths of the present emigration.

What patriotic American, who is not blinded by party spirit, will refuse to unite with the American party, in saving the country from the incalculable evils which must inevitably result from the continuance of the inundation of foreign paupers, criminals, and anarchists, which has been flowing into the country, with an ever increasing volume, for years past?

We learn from our Millersburg correspondent, that the Americans of that "ill" celebrated the recent victory in this State by an illumination on Saturday night, last. There have been three deaths from cholera in that town, during the last week, and three new cases.

Ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of Kansas Territory, in place of Dawson, of Pennsylvania, who declines. We shall expect Pierce to keep him straight—for Pierce's appointments, as a general thing, "won't do to bet on."

How the American Party is Beaten.

How has the American party been beaten in recent State elections? By American voters? Not at all. It has been in every instance, by a few newly imported voters. By the importation of Irish and German voters, at the rate of one hundred thousand, per year, the voice and will of the American people are silenced and thwarted at the ballot box. In every one of the recent State elections in which the American party has been defeated, it has had an overwhelming majority of Americans on its side; but their votes have been killed and overwhelmed by the votes of a few thousand Irish and German adventurers, who undertake to control our government before they have had time to learn its first principles.

With this fact before them, the members of the American party, in those States have not the slightest disposition to succumb—to relinquish the fight for Supremacy in their own country. The majorities by which they have been overcome are too despicable, especially in the materials composing them, for them to be awed or intimidated for one moment. They will never strike their colors before a foreign foe. To the voice of a majority of their own countrymen, they could cheerfully bow in acquiescence, but not to the dictation of Ireland or Germany. So long as a spark of the spirit of 1776 or 1812 survives in their souls they can never submit to such dictation as that.

Many false reports are circulating through the country about the small-pox in our town. So far from its raging here to an alarming extent, it has almost totally disappeared, there being not more than ten cases in the town, and they are all old ones.

The cradle is a woman's ballot box.—Lucy Stone.

But some of them put in two votes at once, which is illegal.

The Pope and Civil Power.—D. A. Brownson writes to the New York Times that the Pope is the proper authority to decide whether the Constitution of this country is or is not repugnant to the laws of God. In other words, the Pope shall say whether the Constitution shall be respected and obeyed, or not.

We are indebted to that genuine American, and accomplished gentleman, M. L. Brownson, for a basket of the largest and finest tomatoes we have ever seen. One of them weighed 2 1/2 lbs. Such tomatoes are a good thing—a desirable good thing—worth a crown!

We take the following from the notice of the Paris Hotel, from the Louisville Democrat. The compliment to the house and its management is as just as it is well expressed:

The Paris Hotel.—During a recent visit to the inland city of Paris-Ky., we experienced the kind care and substantial comforts that are ministered to all the guests of that old established house, the "Paris Hotel." The senior proprietor, Charles Talbott, Esq., is known throughout Kentucky, and deservedly enjoys the esteem of every person who has been fortunate enough to partake his kind hospitality, or to operate with him in the offices of a private citizen.

The active duties of the Hotel and general business management, are under the supervision of Mr. Jesse B. Talbott, a thorough, courteous gentleman, who understands the exact manner, and fully carries it out, of bestowing delicate kindness, that begets a feeling that you are at home, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of personal attentions. We must not fail to notice the servants.—They have been raised in the family, and a portion of them can very justly be called "old family servants." Their careful attention and faithful execution of every order, attest their perfect training and fitness for their necessary duties. "Uncle Walter" is the acknowledged head of this efficient body, and we believe no one ever bids Uncle Walter good-bye, without saying "here are comfortable quarters for you."

We clip the following from a Cincinnati paper. We wish to keep our farmers posted with reference to the grain market of that place:

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat has kept up fully with the supplies, and the market is firm at \$1.25, for good samples. Purchases are being made for export. A large portion of the Grain now coming forward was previously sold so that the offerings, compared with the receipts, are light. Corn is now coming in pretty rapidly, and the demand having fallen off, prices are giving way.—The market opened at 75c, but 900 bushels sold yesterday at 70c, and buyers were very scarce at that figure.—Oats have largely declined, and the market closed dull at 25c, with a considerable stock, and only a limited demand. In addition to the receipts by public conveyances, there is a great deal coming in by wagons. Barley is unsettled. Brewers are offering only 70c 75c. Very little received at 75c. Rye has declined to 70c 75c, brewers generally offering over the inside rate.

The Congressional Delegation of this State will stand six Americans, and four Sag Nicks.

The Wheat Crop.

Never has there been such an abundant yield of wheat, in this county, as the present crop. Speculators from the North have been in our midst for several weeks, engaged in buying up large quantities. It is estimated that over fifty thousand bushels of wheat have already been shipped from this county, and an equally large amount is lying in the fields ready for threshing.

Over one hundred thousand bushels of wheat have been sold by our farmers in the last three weeks, at 90c \$1.00 per bushel, making nearly \$100,000 that has been thrown into circulation in our midst. Well may our farmers rejoice, for Providence has crowned their labors with "an abundant harvest." GLORIA PATRI—GLORIA MUNDI!

At the last accounts from Col. Kinney, he and his men, with their weapons and their surveying instruments, were within a short distance of the point of their destination. No doubt the Colonel is engaged by this time in surveying the fifteen hundred square miles of territory that he claims as his own. Probably he thinks he can say with Alexander Selkirk: "I am monarch of all I survey."

Elkhorn Association of Baptists. This Association is now holding its annual session at Bryant's Station, in Fayette county, and will close to-day.—Rev. Mr. Helm, preached on yesterday, a very able and eloquent sermon. Several ministers are in attendance; among them, Revs. Joseph R. Barber, Thomas H. Ford, Lewis, Dillard, Pratt, Link, and others.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from Nicholasville, Jessamine county. We regret to learn of the death, at that place, of Rev. N. B. Waller, Joseph H. Waller, and three of the latter's children.

Good! Our old friend, Col. Boswell, of the "Freeing Nation," well accept our thanks for a bottle of "Old Bourbon." We understand that the Gen. has 10 barrels left, which he will sell.

New Advertisements.—The attention of readers are referred to the advertisement headed

NEW AND WONDERFUL INVENTION. Then go and purchase a machine.—Speaking of shingles reminds us of cabbage, and the thought of cabbage is inseparably connected with that of

Which business our friend Ross has commenced on Pike street, and which reminds us that before we can patronize him, we must purchase our

Which can be done at Bracy & Sargent's, No. 11, Pearl st., Cincinnati, cheaper than any place north of Champaign. Speaking of Clayville reminds us of

Which will commence its next session on the first Monday in September, at the large and commodious building on the corner of Pike and Wall streets, "occupied by the young ladies who used to attend 'MAGNOLIA HALL.'"

From Brownsville, August 13. The Nautilus has arrived, with dates from Brownsville to the 8th instant, and from Galveston to the 10th.

The Delta's correspondence contains the official accounts of the capture of Saltillo, after two days' fighting.—The Government troops numbered 1,200 and had five pieces of artillery. Two-thirds of the Government troops were killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

The Revolutionists were in pursuit of the retreating army. Wolf had reinforced Matamoros from Tampico. The force of the Revolutionists now amounts to 3,000 men and 11 pieces of artillery, the latter under the command of Col. Duncan, late of the U. S. Army.

Wolf had destroyed the suburbs of Matamoros, and many of the citizens had left for Brownsville. The Revolutionists are sanguine of success.

From Washington. Washington, Aug. 13. Colonel Stepler, instead of being in Carson Valley, as the newspapers have recently stated, awaiting the reply of the President to his proposed conditional acceptance of the Governorship of Utah, was on the 12th of July, at Benicia, California, with his command.

More than 200 persons from the fever-infected districts in Virginia, have arrived here within the last week, and two have died.

The Hon. Wilson Shannon accepts the Governorship of Kansas, and will depart forthwith for that Territory.

From Havana. New York, August 14. The steamer Crescent City arrived this morning with advices from Havana to the 8th inst. All the Creoles and Cubans, who have become citizens of the United States, have been ordered to leave the island forthwith.

The Vomit was raging among the troops at Porto Rico, and 1500 had died.

Midshipman Cain died of the Yellow Fever on board of the Falmouth, on the passage from Key West to New York.

Our friend Joseph Lucas informs us that the citizens of Leesburg and vicinity, will give, in the course of a month or two, a good old fashioned American Pic-Nic. Notice of time will be given through the "News."

Our correspondence will have to excuse us, for the reason that our space is limited, and that our readers demand election news.

We copy the following from the Shelby News

A farmer in this county, has had a German from Louisville working for him for some months. He is a strong Sag-Nick, and some weeks before the election, he informed his employer that he must go home to vote; and received his pay. He went to Louisville; and, during the week before the election, he returned, re-employed. On being asked: why he did not remain in the city until after the election? he replied, that all the German and Irish boarding-houses were full—men sleeping all over the floors; that they had been brought there to vote against MURKIN; and had plenty of money and whisky.—He was of the opinion that they had no right to vote; and if they undertook to vote, there would be a fight, and so he returned to the county.

Mon William Preston passed through this town yesterday. His usually serene brow was somewhat clouded.

Drunkness.—In Sweden a man who is seen four times drunk is deprived of his vote at elections. In Kentucky the offender a man gets drunk the more he is respected—by some!

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, the 9th inst. by Rev. Fletcher Wheeler, Mr. Ezekiel Bowdins to Miss Jane Beckett, all of this county.

On the 31st inst., by Elder Joseph Sipe, Mr. George Brown, of Millersburg, to Miss Juliana Franklin, of Harrison co. Ky.

From the Presbyterian Herald.

Died, in Lexington, Ky., July 15th, Bro. Dr. John R. Bush, in the 61st year of his age.

Two deceased ones in many respects a remarkable pair. An only son, the pride, the all but idol of his parents, we would not have been surprised to see him self-willed and wayward in his conduct. To us, under such circumstances, the usual result; in him, however, we find the very reverse—a character altogether lovely and exemplary, a dutiful and affectionate son, tender and devoted brother, a kind and agreeable companion. He had just passed the fourteenth year of his age, yet already had he attained a maturity of character, a correctness and firmness of moral principle, a degree of intelligence and self-control, rarely remarkable in one so young.

This was a boy, in great part, owing to the manner of his education; he had been brought up almost entirely under home influence; his parents were his daily instructors and companions; the society which he came above all others to prefer, and the valuable lessons which they inculcated were not, therefore, as in our many instances, frustrated by the corrupting influences of the street, but securely treasured in his mind, and thus early exemplified in his life.

When he came to his last days, his sufferings, which were great, and unusually protracted, were lessened by a patience and fortitude that have seldom been equalled. During his sickness, he was never engaged in prayer, and the night before his death, perfectly conscious of his condition, and in the possession of all the powers of his mind, he made a calm, clear and intelligent profession of faith in Jesus Christ, and at his own request received the ordinance of baptism. Afterwards he called into his room all the members of his family, and made them a tender and affecting farewell, making request of his father particularly, that he would try and meet him in Heaven. There was no triumph, no exultation in his feelings, but the most child-like and unfeigned confidence in the mercy of God and the efficacy of Jesus Christ as his Savior.

There seemed to be no regret, no remembrance of his death, death, but a calm, patient, cheerful waiting for his entrance. He died almost without a struggle, and was peaceful, he has fallen asleep in Jesus.—May God in his infinite mercy sanctify this heavy affliction to the present and eternal good of the bereaved and heart-broken parents.

Died, on Thursday, August 21, 1855, SALLIE SARRI, wife Martin Smith, aged 61 years 3 months.

DIED.

August 6th, of typhoid fever, after an illness of one week, in the nineteenth year of his age, Bro. JOSHUA T. CROW, son of Rev. James C. Crow, for some time a member of Oldfield Division, Sons of Temperance; also, a worthy and highly esteemed member of the M. E. Church, South.

Having lived an honorable and faithful Christian, he died in the hope of a blissful immortality.

The Division to which he belonged adopted the following preamble and resolutions

Whereas, In the mysterious providence of an all-wise God, our beloved brother J. T. Crow, has been suddenly removed from among us by death. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Crow, this Division has lost a worthy and efficient member; and commends a highly respected citizen.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the family and friends of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That this Division wear mourning thirty days in memory of Bro. Crow's decease.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the Editor of the Cincinnati News for publication; also, a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

D. W. AXLINE,
W. P. W. WHITEKER,
Committee.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BRADY & SIMMONS.
No. 11 Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Importers
And Dealers in American and Foreign
Dry Goods.

A NEW ARRIVAL. Large supply of new and desirable Fall and Winter Goods, embracing every variety suitable for the Western Trade.

Our friends are respectfully invited to call on us, and examine our stock of Western merchants visiting this city.

Aug. 15, 1855.

Select Male and Female School.

THE Subscriber, having rented the large and comfortable School Room, recently occupied by Mrs. Owsen, is respectfully invited to receive the public generally, that the next session will commence on

Monday, 3rd, of September.

The course of instruction will be thorough and extensive, and the discipline of the school such as every lover of good order and conduct, in the application of the "Moral Reform" above, which will be distinctly understood, that the "Moral Reform" is not a mere word, but a reality, for no one can apply for admission, who cannot come prepared to stand the test, in reference to moral reputation, sustained in every respect, and to feel a solemn obligation to act consistently in the discharge of every reasonable requirement; otherwise, removal from the school, is a necessary consequence of the inevitable result. A sense of duty towards his patrons, of his own reputation, to tolerate a court of infamy in any form, is a necessary consequence of the present day, and so destructive of the best interests of the rising generation. As a consequence, happy only when surrounded by happy, industrious pupils, the subscribers will gladly receive all such as are anxious by a whole education, to receive a valuable education, and to elevate themselves in the esteem of their friends and disesteemed community. A hearty cooperation on the part of all, is asked to secure a successful and gratifying result to the labors of the ensuing session.

Terms as usual. Deductions allowed only for prompt payment.

Cynthiana, Aug. 15, 1855. WM. C. HARTFIELD.

NEW AND WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Stoddard's Patent Shingle Maker!!

Having fitted up a Machine Shop, I am prepared to do all kinds of making and repairing of Mill-work, Horse Gearing, and other Machinery, in the best manner, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. SHAW.

PARIS HOTEL, PARIS, KENTUCKY.

C. TALBOTT, - - - PROPRIETOR.

General Stage Office.

CONVEYING Passengers to and from the State of Ohio.

Machine Work.

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Benjamin F. Graves, ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMANTS.

Will attend promptly to the investigation and collection of claims, and the settlement of the same, for the Government of the United States, and for the State of Kentucky.

Pay, Bounty, Land and Pensions for Soldiers.

Dr. JAS. H. MOORE, Office Moore & Cusson's Store, May 21, 1855—25 CYNTHIANA, KY.

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